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Brunei at Independence



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*Information available as of 6 February 1984
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This paper was prepared by [redacted]
[redacted] of the Office of Global Issues.
Comments and queries are welcome and may be
directed to the Chief, Geography Division, OGI, on
[redacted]

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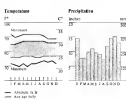
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Brunei at Independence

Statistical Unit	Population (2014)	Area (km ²)	Population Density
Province	104,514	1,267	82
Province/Municipality	16,293	567	285
Province/County	16,293	2,043	79
Town	33,919	3,330	10
County	4,213	3,334	3

* Population data from 2014 (the country's census dropped into this category since 2010).
 ** Province is given to persons per square kilometer.

Bonnet Temperature and Precipitation



The Buddhist's perception is composed of three parts: ethnic groups—Miao, Chinese, and "others"—whose shares of the population have remained fairly stable over the years. The Miao, who are the largest indigenous tribe, make up about 75 percent of the population. Most are followers of Buddhism, the state religion of Brunei. The Chinese coordinate about 20 percent of the population. Most follow the traditions of Islam, Christianity, and other religions. The Chinese practice Buddhism. With few exceptions the Chinese are "poor small traders," but not citizens of Brunei. The Chinese are also the main source of labor for the oil and gas sector. The Buddhist who are citizens of other countries and are in Brunei for business or under contract are also not citizens of Brunei. The Chinese military and civilian officials, Nepalese Gurkha troops, Indians, and construction workers are also not citizens of Brunei.

The growing consensus on Islamic state exclusion of the Chinese from citizenship was stated concisely in the Chinese community about its nonrecognition prospects. The Chinese have lost their status as a community in Brunei. They are not citizens of Brunei, independent, because they are non-Muslims of Brunei. They have become outsiders people with no place to go in the country. They are not citizens of Brunei, independent, because they are not Muslims of Brunei. To act as a motivating influence on the Sultan in the British deal, the poor Bruneians' interests are revived. The Chinese are vulnerable to threats of dispossession of

Source: Population, 1961



Despite the discrimination, the Chinese have skills and services that the West needs as traders, businessmen, and technicians. They handle the Southeast Asian tin trade, the oil and gas trade, and the Midway petroleum trade.

Economic Brief



LAW OF High Import Duties[

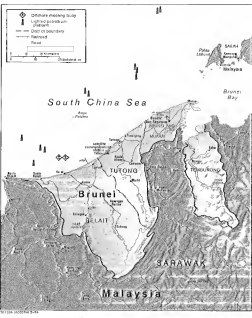


Liquid-Nitrogen Gas Current Loading on Lowest Gas Flow

Commercial petroleum production started in 1929 from the offshore Baku field near Kashi-Bekid and peaked there in 1958 at 115,000 barrels per day (b/d). Oil production peaked at 360,000 b/d in 1978, and fell back to about 170,000 b/d by mid-1983. Gas development started with a 1979 contract between British Shell Petroleum Company (BSBP), the Baku Government, and the Azerbaijan Republic to export liquefied natural gas (LNG) to Japan. In 1980, BSBP and Shell signed a 1991 Farings from gas sales here were to equal those from oil. About 150 ships handling 5 million tons of LNG are expected to Japan each year through the special 4.4-kilometer jetty at Larnai. There is a growing contention that the oil and gas horizons will be exhausted in 2010, but there are no clear plans for diversifying the economy. BSBP ended reserves in 1981 that equaled to about 25 years

of oil production and control, since	
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Construction is the largest and most active industry after oil and gas, especially since the *first* five independence was set. The contractors work in concentrated in and around the capital, and most of it is being done by foreign contractors and laborers. Hundreds of millions of dollars are being spent on projects ranging from a new sports stadium to large industrial developments. The government is financing construction of a reform hospital, a police academy, and government office complexes, and expansion of the airport terminal. Private interests are building a hotel office-industrial-medical complex near the capital city, and it is expected that a sound communication satellite station will be completed in three to three months of construction.



Only about 10 percent of the land suitable for cultivation is actually farmed. Much land has been abandoned by farmers who have too few resources and financially more rewarding urban pursuits. As a result, reported rice is expected to increase for half of the next decade, and rubber exports dwindled to less than U.S. \$10,000 in 1983. A reported 100,000 deaths resulted that development of export-oriented plantations and agriculture there would be economical for several reasons, among them the need to import labor. A modest expansion of the fishing industry through addition of vessels to the fishing fleet is being supported by the government, and pulp products at a price of \$100 million a year.

Terrific! *Espectacular!*

The potential for territorial disputes between Brunei and its neighbors exists in two areas. The first involves maritime limits and the establishment of claims to resources in and under the waters of the adjacent South China Sea. The second is Sarawak's Limbang Valley, which divides Brunei into two parts.

Brown claims a territorial sea of 3 nautical miles and in 1974 formally laid claim to an undefined portion of the continental shelf. In 1978 Britain established a continental shelf boundary supporting its colonies of Sasekwi and North Borneo (now Sabah) from the British-ruled state of Brunei, extending boundaries from the shore to the 100-fathom isobath. Instead of drawing the western boundary line perpendicular to the shore, however, the British inexplicably directed it to the northwest between the 10-fathom and 100-fathom isobaths. The diversion gave about 300 additional square nautical miles of seabed to Brunei—a potentially contentious matter because the sea is known to contain oil and gas deposits.

Although Malaysia has not yet announced a formal position on the continental shelf matter, Brunei is expected to claim a 200-nautical-mile exclusive economic zone and to separate the zone's boundaries with neighboring states. This would open the possibility of disputes, not only between Brunei and Malaysia

The ultimate alignment of the Salazar's marriage limits will depend on CERN announced by interested

The problem involving the Lanthing Valley Bridge was in 1906 when the valley was annexed to Sarawak with the intention of building a bridge across the valley. Although at first British, white people were then spent. A Chinese group of people in the now old eastern part of the Sarawak for the Lanthing Valley. This group of people had been in the valley for a long time. In 1906, the Sarawak government decided to build a bridge across the valley until discussions were held prior to the formation of Malaya in 1963. The 1957 when the Sarawak was a British colony. In 1957 when the Sarawak was a British colony. The Chief Minister of Sarawak finally retained the claim, and frames re-

The matter of the Lianhuo Valley claim has yet to be resolved, but sustained isolation has been reduced.

Following the signing of independence agreements between Britain and Russia in 1919, Malaysia moved to establish friendly relations with the Sultans. The 40-year period of rivalry actually saw a very successful one by the Chief Minister of Sarawak. Subsequently, an agreement was reached on matters of the "Frontier Road" through forests connecting Sarawak and Sabah, and a Brazilian valley and a good road was built to Sarawak. The Lianhuo Valley issue has become rare as Malaysia has sought to improve relations with Russia, but it could easily resurface.

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